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tation of the case against the exchange and relatively little space is given to answering the usual criticisms. There has been no better general defense of the exchange written in recent years.

Writing for the general reader, the author makes no attempt at a technical defense such as was officially presented to the committee in the money trust investigation by counsel for the exchange. The argument is presented throughout in a pleasing, popular manner, and as there is no attempt to present both sides of the case, any reference to omissions would be inappropriate. Among the best chapters in the book is the one describing and comparing the London Stock Exchange with the one in New York.

VAN KLEECK, MARY. *Artificial Flower Makers*. Pp. xix, 261. Price, \$1.50. New York: Survey Associates, Inc., 1913.

With the same picturesque fidelity to facts which made her *Women in the Book-Binding Trade* so effective, Miss Van Kleeck tells the story of the artificial flower makers. Her method of approach is wholly scientific. There is in her work none of the so-called "human element" which has characterized so much recent literature. She is dealing with facts of the Gradgrind variety, and she does not hesitate to recognize their true characteristics. The committee on woman's work, as well as the Russell Sage Foundation, should congratulate themselves on Miss Van Kleeck's achievement.

WINDER, PHYLLIS D. *The Public Feeding of Elementary School Children*. Pp. xi, 84. Price, 75 cents. New York: Longmans, Green and Company, 1913.

Perhaps the most significant thought emphasized in this intensive study is stated as follows: "Defective nutrition stands in the forefront as the most important of all physical defects from which school children suffer. Indisputable though this fact is, there is no subject the elucidation of which is more baffling to the medical inspector, no condition more difficult to estimate accurately with causes more complex and interwoven" (p. 13). The report then calls attention to the fact that scientific medical inspection shows undernutrition to be extensive. Careful social analysis shows that "although poverty and ignorance are the principal sources of malnutrition, actual lack of food is only one of its many immediate causes." If the author can succeed in doing nothing else than convincing the schools that proper training in domestic science will, on present wages, do much to eliminate undernutrition, she will more than have done her duty.

REVIEWS

BLOUNT, JAMES H. *The American Occupation of the Philippines*. Pp. xix, 664. Price \$4. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1912.

This book is a history of the American occupation of the Philippines and a vigorous indictment of our attitude toward the Filipino people in the matter of their self-government, from our alleged early double dealings with Aguinaldo to the year 1912.

The author spent six years in the Philippines, two (1899-1901) as an officer in the volunteer army, and four (1901-1905) as judge in the District Court. He believes that the Filipino people are essentially one people, that notwithstanding whatever conscious political unity they may have lacked in 1898 they "were welded into absolute oneness as a people by their original struggle for independence against us, and will remain forever so welded by their incurable aspirations for a national life of their own under a republic framed in imitation of ours." The Filipinos are much more capable of self-government, he believes, than are the people of Cuba to whom we gave self-government. The author cites convincing evidence to show that the revolts against the American government from 1902 to 1906 were much more widespread and serious than the authorities were willing to permit to be known in the United States. It is shown that the political situation at home was largely responsible for the suppression of this information, and likewise for the unwillingness of the government to use the United States troops then in the Philippines to promptly quell these insurrections. An insurmountable obstacle in the way of successful colonial government by the United States in a distant country the author finds in home politics.

Judge Blount's program is for the United States to declare at once a definite policy for the Philippines, announcing a date in the near future when it will turn over the government to the Filipinos, providing first, however, for the neutralization of the Islands by treaties with the other great powers.

The book is full of interesting anecdotes and personal experiences. Its political philosophy is that of the period of the Declaration of Independence and the French Revolution. Although the book is well documented, it cannot be called a carefully balanced history. It strongly exemplifies the merits and the defects of "history told by contemporaries." There is much light but unfortunately also much heat. As an example of the latter, the chapter entitled "Non-Christian Worcester" may be cited. Here the author contends that the publicity given in the United States to Commissioner Worcester's ethnological studies of the wild tribes of the Philippines, including an exhibition of some of these peoples at the St. Louis Exposition, has given many Americans the false idea that these wild people are representative Filipinos. Because of the possible bearing of this false belief upon the attainment of their aspirations for self-government, the Filipinos have become embittered against Commissioner Worcester and other Americans concerned. The truth of this contention, however, is far from a justification of the extreme language used throughout this chapter, of which the following is an example. After citing ex-President Taft's statement that he considered Mr. Worcester "the most valuable man we have on the Philippine Commission," Mr. Blount says that he considers him "the direst calamity that has befallen the Filipinos since the American occupation; neither war, pestilence, famine, reconcentration, nor tariff-wrought poverty excepted." Nor does it justify devoting an entire chapter to Commissioner Worcester and ignoring absolutely his most valuable work in connection with public health, forestry, science, and public lands. The bureaus dealing with all of these subjects, among others, come under the Department of the Interior of which he has been head since 1901.

The reviewer, who himself spent several years in the Philippines, does not believe that the Filipino people are welded so closely together as the author contends. It is one thing to be practically a unit in favor of independence as against a foreign invader; and quite another to be capable of self-government after that invader has departed: it is one thing for Aguinaldo to have an efficient military government and quite another for the Filipino people to elect capable and honest men as municipal officials. Of the experience with municipal presidents, municipal treasurers, and with justices of the peace as a test of capacity for self-government, the author tells us too little. Whether or not a self-government so poor as that which would result if the United States would *promptly* withdraw from the Philippines would be better for the Filipinos than the present partial self-government under American tutelage, is a difficult question. Judge Blount answers it emphatically in the affirmative; the reviewer answers it less emphatically in the negative. Both agree that the United States would be better off without the Philippines than with them.

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The Catholic Encyclopedia. Vol. xv. Pp. xv, 800. Price, \$6. New York: The Encyclopedia Press, 1912.

The appearance of this volume brings to a conclusion a work which reflects great credit on its able board of editors and which will do much to enlighten the general body of Catholics as to their own church as well as to inform outsiders of its authoritative teachings and its attitude toward the great questions of the day. The present volume exhibits the same general characteristics as the earlier ones, though it happens to contain fewer articles of fundamental importance. Such subjects, however, as tradition and magisterium, tyrannicide, ultramontaniam, war, antiquity of the world, woman, cannot be neglected by those who desire to understand the position of the church in the thought of the time. Information difficult to obtain elsewhere is to be found under universities, where there is a brief account of the individual Catholic foundations in Canada, Ireland, Spanish America and the United States, and a general account of the institutions in other lands; and in the article on the Vatican, where, after a full description of the buildings and their history and of the various collections therein, is given an account of the great library with details as to the arrangement and number of manuscripts the most accurate yet published and representing the state of these treasures up to December 1, 1911.

The chief value of the Encyclopedia to non-Catholics lies in its accurate presentation of Catholic views, and while the work is not published by the church officially, its authority is guaranteed by the supervision of the proper censors whose imprimatur is found in each volume. That their work has been done conscientiously is seen in two or three of the items found in the errata at the end of the last volume. Here some 25 pages are devoted to the correction of minor errors of the work, such as spelling, dates, omissions in bibliography, etc. But in the first two volumes two places were discovered where